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OCI No. 1574/63

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
Office of Current Intelligence  
19 June 1963

## CURRENT INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: The New Brazilian Cabinet

1. The reshuffling of Brazil's cabinet will do nothing to halt Brazil's leftward drift. Once again Goulart has performed a balancing act designed to satisfy all the political elements pressing in on him. The new combination of leftists, moderates, and nonentities is unlikely to prove more effective than previous cabinets. The appointments and dismissals involved will momentarily solve some of Goulart's immediate personal political difficulties, but on balance will leave the Brazilian government susceptible to continuing pressure from leftist forces.

2. Four of the new ministers, including the foreign minister, appear inclined to a leftward course while most of the others are unlikely to oppose it effectively. Labor Minister Oliveira e Silva and Industry Minister Joaquim Ramos will probably be the staunchest proponents of moderation in opposition to a strong current running in the opposite direction.

3. The most extreme member of the new cabinet is probably Foreign Minister Evandro Lins e Silva, who has a history of pro-Communist activity and was quoted last March as saying that neutralism is only the first step to the left for Brazil and that ultimately "we must take part in the construction of a Socialist world." Education Minister Paulo de Tarso is the leader of the Communist-leaning wing of the Christian Democrats. De Tarso has said he prefers communism, which merely denies christianity, to capitalism, which takes advantage of it for profit.

4. As recently as February of this year, Jader Andrade, reportedly the new Minister of Agriculture, was on the national directing council of Francisco Juliao's peasant leagues. Public Health

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Minister Wilson Fadul is one of Goulart's close friends who favors extensive nationalization of industry, although he is not on record on larger East-West issues.

5. The service ministers appear inclined to anti-communism but are unlikely to take effective action against Goulart if his government continues to move leftward. War Minister Jair Ribeiro, who replaces the anti-Communist Krueh, describes himself as a nationalist who dislikes any form of extremism and is neither pro-United States nor pro-Soviet Union. While he believes that Brazil should continue its military alliance with the United States, he appears to be basically a constitutionalist who would serve any government which maintained legal forms. Navy Minister Sylvio Motta is a centrist but is regarded as weak. Air Minister Anisio Botelho appears to be a pro-US nonentity who is a close personal friend of Goulart.

6. The three ministries of industry, mines and justice have gone to men who are centrists or conservatives. Minister of Industry Joaquim Ramos is part of the conservative family which is politically dominant in the southern state of Santa Catarina. Minister of Justice Abelardo Jurema is also a centrist. Minister of Mines Oliveira Brito is a centrist, old-line politician likely to be strongly influenced by opportunities for patronage.

7. The new Minister of Labor, Amaury Oliveira e Silva, is a centrist, politically linked with the moderate and effective Christian Democratic governor of Parana. He replaces extreme leftist Almino Afonso who has worked to strengthen Communist influence in organized labor. More recently, however, Afonso had demonstrated increasing independent strength which apparently alarmed Goulart. Afonso's dismissal almost certainly results from the President's determination to brook no interference in the labor field where Goulart's own political power has always been based.

8. Carvalho Pinto, who was the able and effective governor of Sao Paulo until the elections of October 1962, is reported to be the new finance minister. If he has in fact accepted the post, he will

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almost certainly seek to pursue the course of accommodation with the United States and the International Monetary Fund which was followed by outgoing Finance Minister Dantas. In contrast to the politically astute Dantas, Carvalho Pinto is notably inept in practical politics. Consequently, his appointment would probably mark a weakening of the finance ministry and would reduce the already slim chance that Brazil's financial difficulties can be solved by sound fiscal policies.

9. The dismissal of San Thiago Dantas from the finance ministry may reflect Goulart's captious attitude toward foreign policy and economic problems.

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10. In perspective, each successive cabinet of Goulart--although all contained wide ranges of political opinions--has been as conducive to Brazil's leftward slippage as the previous one. This cabinet is no exception.

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